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since the book is in French and for that reason not generally available. We regret that the nature of the subject precludes further discussion within the limits allotted to us. We can only say in conclusion that anyone interested in the study of the law in its broader aspects will derive much profit and pleasure from M. Duguit's work.

E. B. S., Jr.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW. The full text of the Law as enacted, with Annotations by JOHN J. CRAWFORD, of the New York Bar. Second edition. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1902.

This is the second edition of a useful book. We can say this without fear of doing the author injustice, for we are familiar with his first edition of 1897 from actual use—surely, the best way of testing a book's usefulness. The writer cites the full text of the act, as drafted for the Commissioners on Uniformity of Laws and enacted in New York. Each section is annotated by Mr. Crawford, who explains the object of his notes: "I have endeavored to point out the changes made by the law in the different states, and have added citations to the decisions of all the states where the statute is now in force." Such a scientific commentary aids greatly in the clear understanding of the statutory provisions; especially since the act was drafted for the Commissioners by the annotator himself. We may then hope to gather from the notes the author's view of the law as it was, and consequently the true object, remedial or otherwise of each section.

The second edition has its additional value, since in the intervening four years twelve states as well as the District of Columbia have adopted the act. Any changes thus made in the course of its adoption, are found in the notes, as are the few decisions made under the statute. The book is conveniently arranged with a table of cases and an index.

We recommend this annotated edition of the Negotiable Instruments Act to the law student and the practitioner.

W. L.